

II. Four Biliary Calculi Eliminated Through an Abscess in the Right Iliac Fossa. By M. MOLLIERE (Paris). A house wife, æt. 20, had previously suffered from attacks of biliary colic; after one attack, the most violent, as welling appeared in the right iliac fossa, which at first the size of a chestnut, subsequently rapidly increased in size. On admission a diffuse, fluctuating swelling was found in the right iliac region apparently immediately beneath the abdominal walls and exceedingly painful and tender. The skin was not involved and the leg was not drawn up. The case seemed to be one of perityphlitis or abscess of the broad ligament. A vaginal examination was subsequently made under ether, but nothing was discovered. An incision was then made a finger's length below a line drawn from the umbilicus to the right anterior superior spine of the ilium, giving exit to about 2 ounces of laudable pus, together with four biliary calculi, about the size of dice. No bile escaped during or after the operation. The abscess cavity was washed out with a sublimate solution, and a drainage tube inserted. The patient was discharged convalescent at the end of a month.—*Medical Press and Circular*, Feb. 8, 1888.

III. Congenital Cyst of the Urachus; Abdominal Section; Recovery. By LAWSON TAIT (Birmingham). The patient, a married woman æt. 20, was admitted with history of having become suddenly ill three months ago, with vomiting and faintness. She stated that a hard lump could be felt between the umbilicus and pubes, and this was accompanied with pain in that region; the general malaise, vomiting and faintness continued for a month. Until three weeks before admission she had great pain in passing urine, the urine being dark and thick. On vaginal examination the pelvis was found filled by a rather solid tumor with indistinct fluctuation. On palpating the abdomen the tumor was found to extend into the abdominal wall just above the pubes, in the middle line and to the left side. Abdominal section was performed by the author, the tissue in the middle line being found to be thickened and cartilaginous in density. On opening the peritoneum the tumor was recognized as a large cyst occupying completely the cavity of the pelvis and not adherent to its contents. It

was tapped and fetid flaky pus escaped, and its attachment was then seen to be a short sessile pedicle to the abdominal wall, about two fingers' width above the pubes. The true cyst wall was removed, the cavity drained, and its margins stretched to the abdominal wall. The peritoneal cavity was drained separately. Rapid recovery followed the operation. An account of the cyst wall is appended to the paper.—*Lancet*, Oct. 6, 1888.

H. PERCY DUNN (London).

IV. Laparotomy for Removal From the Abdomen of a Foreign Body Thrust Through the Vaginal Wall. By A. F. VINOGRADOFF (Kologriv, Russia). A peasant woman, æt. 30, came to the hospital on account of "abdominal pain which went up to her heart and interfered with her assuming a sitting posture." Having examined her abdomen, the writer found a very hard, stick-shaped, blunt-pointed body freely movable from side to side, lying in the abdominal cavity, near the umbilical region which "was bulging out in the shape of a tumor as large as a middle-sized apple." The whole posterior fornix of the vagina was occupied by a large scar slightly drawn in about its left end. On bimanual examination, it was at once discovered that pressure on the abdominal tumor permitted an exactly similar movable, narrow, hard body to be felt through the vaginal fornix. Naturally enough, the author concluded that he had to deal with a case of an intra-abdominal foreign body introduced through the vagina. Up to that moment the woman had been silent, but now, pressed by questions, she narrated the following singular story. She had been pregnant 15 days before, expecting labor in about three weeks. Her husband, having returned home in a drunken state, induced her to perform coition, to which she had consented only very reluctantly. During the act, she was seized with fears about her coming child and began to struggle. "The man grew furious, caught a carpenter's *arshine* (a wooden tool for measuring, 2 feet and 4 inches long) and thrust it into her vagina, violently rotating it several times in her inside." She lost consciousness profusely bleeding from her genitals. Ten hours later, labor pains set in, which expelled a live infant; the latter, however, survived only a few hours. There remained